



# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.  
FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1869

Brownlow stopped.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee (Radical judges) has just decided that neither the Governor nor the Legislature can set aside the registration under the law of 1862. This gives the Conservatives or Democrats thousands of votes that were struck off the list at the last election by Brownlow.

North Carolina Railroad.

We have received a printed statement of the receipts and expenditures of this road for 11 months to 30th April, 1869, showing the receipts to have been \$599,398, 16, expenses \$346,511.58—not amount for 11 months \$252,886.60.

The amounts of assets on the 30th of April, 1869, is stated to be \$156,642.21 more than on 31st May, 1868.

Our Correspondence.

We direct attention to the graphic and interesting account from our Halifax correspondent of the scenes attending the respite of the prisoners convicted of the murder of Wade Ditcher. It was truly an impressive and solemn scene, and must make a deep impression upon all who read it.

This letter, in connection with our usual Washington City letter, curtails our editorial space this morning, but we are satisfied that the interest of our correspondence will more than compensate for our own short-comings.

We learn that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company and the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad will soon be held in Columbia, to determine the terms of the consolidation of the two companies. The commissioners of the two roads propose that the stock of the Columbia and Augusta Railroad be valued at \$22 per share; that of the Charlotte and South Carolina at par, and that four-and-a-half shares of the former be received for one share of the latter. This agreement will be ratified or rejected at the meeting to be held by the stockholders in July.

Presbyterian Reunion.

We publish elsewhere, from the proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assemblies, the basis of reunion which has been agreed upon by the two bodies.

It will be seen that this plan must be approved by three-fourths of the various Presbyteries of the two Assemblies before the 15th of October next, and in that event the formal reunion will be declared at a meeting of the two Assemblies to be held in Pittsburgh in November next. The unanimity and enthusiasm evinced in the action of the Assemblies would warrant the belief that the State Presbyteries will be influenced by the same spirit, and that the reunion of the two churches will be fully consummated in November next.

This reunion does not include the Southern Presbyterian Churches. This subject was discussed in the Old School Assembly, but no formal action was had, as being inopportune and embarrassing. The hope was held out that the entire Church in this country would again become united and act in the same harmony which characterized their union prior to 1838. The Presbyteries of the United States are numerous and influential, and their reunion is an important ecclesiastical event.

Rhode Island and the Fifteenth Amendment.

There is a world of significance in the modest announcement that the Rhode Island House of Representatives has postponed the consideration of the Fifteenth Amendment until the January session, and adjourned, which is to be met with in an obscure corner of almost every newspaper we pick up. Why, of all other States, should Rhode Island hesitate to adopt this amendment? If there is any orthodox Radicalism to be found anywhere, surely it must be there. Her Senators and Representatives were foremost in its advocacy and support. Since the organization of the party, Rhode Island has been always and under all circumstances consistently Radical. None have advocated universal negro suffrage with more enthusiasm than have her people, and certainly now, when it is almost secured without her support, she will not withhold it when her ascent will make it a part and parcel of the fundamental law of the land.

The trouble is not in this quarter, however. If negro enfranchisement only was embodied in the amendment it would have been ratified long since. It is white enfranchisement that causes the delay. In the liberty-loving State of Rhode Island several thousand poor white workingmen have not the right of suffrage, and it is an unwillingness to give them the ballot which has caused this, the second Legislature, to adjourn without a vote upon the question. Universal negro suffrage is desired by these political and religious Puritans, but they hesitate before they confer the same right upon their fellow white men who have not a tax list of the requisite length. For nearly a century it has never been deemed advisable to make citizens of intelligent and hard working white men, who have built up the wealth of that State; whose fathers defended "the flag" in the Revolution as they themselves did in the "Great Rebellion," yet, in less than five years after their emancipation, regard it as essential for the perpetuity of the Government to confer that privilege upon ignorant negroes.

This amendment will doubtless pass without the aid of Rhode Island. These thousands of white slaves will be emancipated, and we are mistaken if they will not remember at the ballot-box the humiliation and political slavery to which they and their ancestors have been subjected. They will hold a balance in that State, and men more tolerant than heretofore will reflect the views of Rhode Island in the councils of the nation.

The Late Colonel Woodruff, of Mobile.

The particulars of the death of Colonel Woodruff have at last reached us by mail.

He was killed during the recent fire in Mobile, while attempting to rescue the contents of one of the burning buildings. He was buried under the falling walls and died a few moments after he was extricated.

Colonel WOODRUFF was a leading merchant of Mobile, a gentleman of dignity, courtesy and unbounded hospitality. He distinguished himself during the war, and his intelligence, energy and enterprise since made him the President of the Mobile Board of Trade.

A few short months since we were the guests of the merchants of that city, and we shall never forget the kindness with which we, with our associates of the Southern press were treated by them, and how pleasantly and genially their hospitality was dispensed. As President, Colonel Woodruff's reception, entertainment and farewell, speaking and acting for the body he represented and from the fullness of his own heart, will never be forgotten.

Southern Historical Society.

We announced yesterday the appointment of General D. H. Hill as the Vice-President for North Carolina of the Southern Historical Society, of which the Rev. B. M. PALMER, D. D., of New Orleans, is President.

We quote from a letter from the Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. JOSEPH JONES, to show the object of the Society:

"On the 1st of May, 1869, after several preliminary meetings, a number of gentlemen in the New Orleans, formed themselves into a permanent Association, under the style of the 'Southern Historical Society,' with the following general outline:

"To establish a Society, to hold its seat and archives in the City of New Orleans, with affiliated Societies to be organized in all the States favorable to the object proposed; these in the Southern branch, and the Northern branch, the different branches forming thus a wide fellowship of closely coordinated societies, with a common centre in the Parent Association in the city of New Orleans.

"The object proposed is to accommodate the collections, records and documents and historical documents in some form, to be hereafter determined, of all the documents and facts bearing upon the eventful history of the past few years, illustrating the nature of the struggle for the independence of the South, just as it occurred, and indicating the principles upon which it was conducted to its issue.

"It is not understood that this Association shall be pure and simple, nor that its labors shall be of ecclesiastical character. Everything which relates to this critical period of our national history, pending the conflict antecedent or subsequent to it, from the point of view of either or both sides, which will vindicate the truth of history, is to be industriously collected and filed, and all parties, in every section of the Continent, who shall desire to co-operate in the attainment of these ends will be invited to a share in our counsels and our toils.

This is one of the most praiseworthy movements connected with our recent struggle organized since its disastrous close, and we believe it is one which will meet with the approval and hearty co-operation of every true Southern man and woman. Men never fought for a holier object or with more skill and bravery. The whole world has admired and do admire the heroism and fortitude of our struggle, and its lustre has not yet been dimmed by the rising tide of Northern misrepresentation and detraction. Still it is high time that we take some authoritative steps to present our cause to future generations by the light of other evidence than that accumulated by the industry, and colored by the prejudices, of our foes. With the exception of Admiral SEMMES' famous work, and possibly Alfred's life of JEFFERSON DAVIS, and one or two others of minor and local importance, there has been no respectable effort upon our part to rescue the records of our party from decay or from falsehood and misrepresentation.

We hope to see this Society organized in every State and county throughout the South. It has the proper sponsors, and its future can and should be pregnant with good. There is no man in North Carolina more familiar with the prowess and deeds and sufferings of Confederate soldiers than Gen. HILL, or one who feels a deeper interest in the preservation of their record. Especially has he turned his attention to the achievements of North Carolina soldiers, and upon this account, as well as his well-merited reputation as an officer, and his abilities as a writer, is his appointment as the North Carolina Vice President peculiarly fit and proper. We take it for granted that he will soon inaugurate the movement fully in this State.

The Chattanooga is the main branch, running due west fifty-five miles. It will also under contract the tenth of June. This is the western division of the old corporation of the Western North Carolina Railroad of 1855. The Salisbury road which is now as far as Morganton, will probably be late in the summer up as far as the foot of the Blue Ridge. This fact will place Asheville within thirty miles of rail. The time is merely conjectured as to when the Chattanooga branch will be finished.

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For the Journal,  
Wayside Queries and Information,  
by  
DR. J. B. PURCELL.

Drive Along the Swannanoa—McDowell Hill—Tennant's Terrace—Patterson's Mills—Railroads—A Heavily Price—Beaver Dam—Haw Creek.

After two weeks of alternate rain and sunshine the clouds finally broke and fled, leaving behind on every side a smiling verdure, and every beauty of a youthful spring. It was grateful to feel that you were no longer in dread of a sudden shower streaming upon you during a little walk, and drenching you for the fun of the thing. The woods are no longer naked, but clothed with the thickest and the fairest foliage; noisy with birds and bees, and full of blossoms, rose-tinted flowers and sunny glades. Having such an aspect a drive with a friend could not be otherwise than delightful. Then I was to see the

"Widest, brightest, loveliest river,  
Of our sunny, Southern clime!"

Charming! Get up, Tom. Off we start—Down the road. Over the hillside. On through the woods, all rich and rejoicing in the exuberance of nature.

"Come," said my companion, "I want to show you one of the prettiest views in the world." We were very soon traveling over the property of Mr. McDowell, and to a prominent position called McDowell's Hill. On the way thither I noticed a shaggy Cashmere goat. It was the second I had ever seen. There was also some attempt made at vine culture. I was recently on the summit of the Hill, and looking down upon—to the right hand and to the left, and away off in the far away distance in front—the most magnificent sight in scenery in which my vision, and fancy, and mind had ever taken delight. A *coupe d'oeil* of the French Broad Valley "lays smiling before me." To describe it is impossible. To paint it would set at defiance the "ars Apelles." It is unrivaled, lovely, beautiful, grand, glorious and sublime. At sunset it is enchanting. The

people must take great interest in these roads. The Rip Van Winkle idea will be exploded. The wealth of a country consists in keeping what it has acquired.

The Conestoga wagons will be forgotten. Civilization will be carried to all parts of our country and State in a comparatively short time. We can see this by rapidly scanning the map of the nation. A direct Southern line will run from North Carolina on the Atlantic to California on the Pacific. On from Wilmington to Asheville, On to Chattanooga, On to Memphis. On to Fort Smith, Arkansas. On to Albuquerque, New Mexico. On through Arizona to San Francisco, California. We have seen by the operation of the U. S. Senate before its adjournment, that a Southern line was expressly worthy of consideration. That the South has a right to that line. But what particularly strikes the people of this State is to see their lines built up, and put in a good running order, carrying in wealth and prosperity. This will make the State rich, powerful, and respected.

Emigration is called strongly for by the people of this region. No other country in the world offers a better home to the mechanic, or the farmer, or the retired man of business. The valley of Tennessee and the fourteen Western counties of this State are as productive as any soil beneath God's sky.

To those seeking summer retreats, I would particularly recommend this town. My former letter will show its salubrity. Nothing is too dear. Board can be had from fifteen to twenty-five dollars. The latter price is that of the Eagle Hotel, kept by Mr. W. P. Blair, where everything can be found in the shape of mountain comfort. A horse by the day at a dollar-and-a-half. A horse and buggy for three dollars, &c. Chickens sell at twenty cents each. Eggs at ten cents per dozen. Butter at twenty-five cents the pound. Corn ninety cents to a dollar per bushel. Every thing else in proportion.

I would inform our church friends how the mission stands. At Beaver Dam, about two miles or three from town, is a very neat little chapel hidden away in the trees. It is in existence over two years. It numbers forty in the Sunday school. Two young ladies go out from every Sunday afternoon and instruct the children.

Haw Creek is a recent addition, and owing entirely to a rupture of a seat out there. It is nearly five miles from Asheville. A pious lady has, during the last week, devoted half an acre of land for the purpose of building a chapel thereon. There are about fifty attending Sunday school. Great things are expected, especially if some assistance is rendered from abroad.

Swannanoa joins the river and they both run along together. I stood gazing for twenty minutes. It was near noon, and we had other sights ahead. We wound around through groves and glens, passing some handsome villas, until we came in full view of Mr. Gilbert B. Tennants'. It stands on a high elevation which gradually slopes down to a bottom land through the middle of which runs the French Broad. The view is especially picturesque, and will repay a hundred fold the drive out there. We tarried not very long contemplating the glowing visions, but wheeled about and trotted towards the Swannanoa to drive some miles upstream. In a moment almost we crossed it and were on its fair west bank. "Beautiful" indeed! That is its English translation. Give me the Cherokee. Its borders are enamelled with dowers. The rhododendron lines them thickly, and the flowering ivy. I was pointed out the white ash bending with a drooping, fleecy, snow-flake-like flower. Black walnut stood on either side. The shrubbery is thick. Huge grape vines extend their limbs, creeping and climbing, and as it were, jumping to the very highest tree. Eat listen to the Swannanoa:

"Through the laurels and the beeches,  
Bright the silvery current shines,  
Sleeping now in granite banks,  
On the mountain side.  
And soon careering onward,  
In the modest frolic mood,  
Walking with its sea like voice,  
Faith in the wood."

The colt and the saxon is now found scattered in peaceful happy homes along its borders. The poor Cherokee is wandering an outcast, a Pariah in the land of which once he was lord. *Alas, poor Yorick!* A roar of falling waters attracted now my attention. It was their tumbling over a dam. Here was a mill owned by a Mr. Patterson—a grist-mill, a flowering-mill, and a saw-mill, turned by the same rush of water power. At every point along this bright river a mill could be put up at very little cost. Plenty of timber. Plenty of water. All that is wanted is immigration to turn the fruitful soil into a land teeming with the sons of men.

On my return down this

"Child of Appalachian hills."

I broke off some budding rhododendrons, and plucked some ivy flowers. When they are in bloom they render the air most fragrant, and the banks very rose and gay. A rest, and refreshments at Mr. Patterson's mill, and made our return back to Asheville comfortable. I parted from the Swannanoa with the hope of seeing the Summer.

The Valley of the French Broad, to a beauty spot of which I have alluded, will, in a couple of years, respond to the whistling locomotive. The Paint Rock or French Broad Branch is forty-five miles long, and will be in contrast the tenth of June next. The construction of this important line will be economical as the grade is beautiful, light and level. This branch connects with the Tennessee State line with the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad. Running from Asheville, the valley connected with each branch of the French Broad, and the two assemblies shall take action accordingly.

4. The said General Assemblies now sitting shall be in session at the Brick Church aforesaid on the following basis, namely:—"The reunion shall be effected on the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of our old school standards; the Scriptures and the Old Testament, the New Testament, and the Apostles' Creed, with the law of God and the rule of faith and practice; the confession of faith shall continue to be sincerely received and adopted, as containing the system of doctrine taught in Holy Scripture; and the general principles of discipline and order adopted in the United Presbyterian Church in the United States shall be approved as containing the principles and rules of our polity?"

Each Presbytery shall, before the first day of October, 1869, forward to the stated clerk of the General Assembly with which it is connected a statement of its vote on the said basis of reunion.

5. The said General Assemblies now sitting shall be in session at the Brick Church aforesaid on the third Thursday of May, 1870. The moderators of the two present Assemblies shall jointly preside over the session of 1869, and a moderator shall be chosen to preside over the session of 1870. If the two General Assemblies shall then find that the above named basis of reunion has not been adopted by the two bodies, they shall be in session at the Brick Church aforesaid on the third Thursday of May, 1871, and a moderator shall be chosen to preside over the session of 1871. The said General Assemblies shall then jointly preside over the session of 1872, and a moderator shall be chosen to preside over the session of 1872. The two General Assemblies shall then find that the above named basis of reunion has not been adopted by the two bodies, they shall be in session at the Brick Church aforesaid on the third Thursday of May, 1873, and a moderator shall be chosen to preside over the session of 1873. The two General Assemblies shall then jointly preside over the session of 1874, and a moderator shall be chosen to preside over the session of 1874. The two General Assemblies shall then jointly preside over the session of 1875, and a moderator shall be chosen to preside over the session of 1875. The two General Assemblies shall then jointly preside over the session of 1876, and a moderator shall be chosen to preside over the session of 1876. The two General Assemblies shall then jointly preside over the session of 1877, and a moderator shall be chosen to preside over the session of 1877. 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# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1869.

A SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY has been formed at New Orleans, whose object is to collect reliable data of the workings of the late Confederate Government, and the battles, sieges and exploits of the war. Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, is President of the Society, and General Braxton Bragg, Vice-President for Louisiana, General E. Lee for Virginia, General Breckinridge for Kentucky, and Alexander H. Stephens for Georgia.

## TENNESSEE POLITICS.

The Radical Convention for the nomination of a Governor met in Nashville last week. The rival candidates were SENTER, present incumbent, and STOKES, M. C.—After a very stormy session, the Convention broke up in a row and fist fight. It is supposed the Stokes party were in the majority, and the SENTINERS determined to defeat a nomination. Under the model Republican government of Tennessee the Governor is clothed with the power of excluding the vote of any county he may choose. By exercising this authority, the election is substantially in the hands of the Governor, and of course SENTER will elect himself! Some Radicals express the fear that the split may let in ANDY JOHNSON, but we do not see how this result is possible, with the power of unlimited expurgation in the hands of the Governor.

## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TARBORO', N. C., May 26th, 1869.

*Dear Journal:* In this delightful season there is nothing more pleasant than to leave the bustle and turmoil of the city, and the monotony and labor of the *saudade* to spend a few days in this beautiful town.

Its shaded streets, its splendid "Commons," its fine residences, surrounded by groves of elms and brilliant *parterres*; and above all, its large-hearted and whole-souled citizens, combine to add pleasure to the visit. There is an intelligence and earnestness in the character of the people of Edgecombe which has heretofore made it the foremost county in the State, and which will soon enable it to assume its former position. There is a solidity about all their improvements, a practical utility in all their nations, a hopeful industry and contented cheerfulness in all their labors which will rapidly and permanently overcome the poverty and desolation caused by the war. Its idle fields will soon be cultivated, and its waste lands restored to fertility. Its labor system is beginning to assume body and shape, and Edgecombe agriculture, Edgecombe farms, Edgecombe industry and Edgecombe prosperity will soon again have a "local habitation and a name" in North Carolina.

## AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

The late Spring and unseasonable weather of the past four weeks, which have injured the advanced crops in almost every Southern State, have been felt here very seriously. Most of the farmers have been compelled to replant their cotton, yet I am glad to say I have met with few only who have not secured a pretty good stand. The wood is small and does not look as vigorous as it should, but it is believed the genial weather which now seems to have set in, will warm it into health and growth.

The area originally planted in cotton was somewhat larger than last year, but from what I can learn I am doubtful if the same disproportion now exists.

Many have not replanted cotton altogether where they have been compelled to plow up, but have kept some portions of the field in corn.

I have been much struck with the changed views of the planters in this county in regard to a diversity of crops. This is probably noticed more by one who lived here previous to the war and has not had the opportunity of visiting the county very frequently since than by residents themselves. I have had conversations during the past few days with leading farmers who formerly regarded every acre devoted to the cultivation of anything but cotton as time and money thrown away, who not only are seeking information in regard to many other kinds of crops, but are themselves experimenting successfully in diversifying their own. Vegetables and fruit, grapes especially, are receiving much attention, and I doubt if there will be a *farmer* in the county, one entitled by his intelligence and industry to this proudest title of American nobility, who will not raise corn and other provision crops adapted to the soil and climate to meet all his family and farm demands.

## PANOLA.

I have visited some of the plantations in this immediate vicinity. Among others I called upon Capt. JOHN S. DANCY, the proprietor of the celebrated Panola plantation. As usual everything was in perfect order and everybody hard at work. The stand of cotton was good, but very backward, as nearly the entire crop had been replanted. Capt. DANCY has planted upon a hillside, in the midst of his plantation, quite a vineyard. There are several varieties of grape-vines growing in great luxuriance, among which the Scuppernong greatly preponderates. In a few years his labors will be repaid and his enterprise rewarded.

## WINE MAKING.

I visited also Capt. DANCY's wine cellar and sampled his native wines of the vintages of 1866, '67 and '68. They were all excellent. Our Columbans, Bladen, Robeson and Duplin friends may look for sharp competition in this line from Edgecombe at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association next Fall. Brandies and wines are made here to considerable extent and with much care and excellence.

## RECONSTRUCTED FARMER.

I was so much pleased with the appearance of everything at Panola; it bore so much the impress of systematic and thorough cultivation that indicated not only correct theory, but wholesome practice that I could not but congratulate the readers of *The Reconstructed Farmer*, if Capt. DANCY imparts through its columns the information and the energy which he exercises upon his own plantation.

I had the pleasure also of meeting with

Capt. THIOPEN, the co-editor of this new agricultural journal. He is recognized as one of the best practical farmers in the county, and a strong writer. Certainly this new candidate for public favor has at the head of its agricultural department the men who are every way qualified to merit success and impart valuable information.

## BEAUTIFUL PLANTATION.

In company with a friend I rode into the country several miles this morning to look at some of the farms bordering on the principal roads.

I was especially struck with the appearance of the plantation of my old friend, Rev. JOHN DANIEL. It is a model of energetic labor and high cultivation.

Thoroughly drained by an extensive system of ditches and canals, laid off with care and cultivated with judgment, it is the beau ideal of agricultural progress.

I do not desire to be understood to indicate that this farm and Panola are exceptions and in advance of all others. I am glad to know that there are many in this noble county which will compare favorably with these, but they were the only old and highly improved places which my time and opportunities allowed me to visit.

I find that I have already exceeded the limits of an ordinary letter and must draw to a close, reserving for the next mail and the next paper other matters of interest, which I trust our readers will not find altogether without advantage and without fitness. I cannot expect all to feel as kindly towards these people as I do, but if I can draw lessons from their habits of industry and zeal which may profit others, my labors will not be thrown away. If I write too much and too warmly of them, an appreciative recollection of their kindness must plead in my behalf. "Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh."

E.

TARBORO', N. C., May 26th, 1869.

*Dear Journal:* I was as much astonished as gratified to witness the wonderful improvements going on here. There are few towns in the United States which have suffered as much from fire during the last few years as Tarboro' has. This, in connection with the failure of the cotton crop in 1867, led me to think that the "burning districts" would remain unimproved for some time. But such is not the case, however.

Numerous stores, much larger and superior to those ordinarily found in our interior towns and villages, have been completed and are being erected. I do not believe I over-estimate the number when I say that to-day there are twenty-five residences and stores being built in this place. This is a marked evidence of the prosperity of the people.

Judging from the large increase of firms the business of the place must be growing. I believe there are more for the number of inhabitants in Tarboro' than in any other place I ever visited. The trade is founded upon the agricultural industry and wealth of the county and must prosper. Old friends who are business men speak very encouragingly of their trade. There is an air of prosperity about all the stores, and their success will find no heartier echo in my breast.

There is another pleasant feature about Tarboro' which impresses itself agreeably upon me. The trees which line every street and compose one of the chiefest attractions of this really beautiful town have almost entirely recovered from the damages caused by the terrible sleet of the winter of 1866-67. I was fearful that in many cases the injuries would be permanent, and that long years must elapse before the evil effects could be obliterated. But like the noble people they shade, they have already almost overcome the shock. Their bowed forms have become upright, their heads are uplifted, and upon their broken limbs rich foliage hides the scars and wounds of the storm.

TARBORO' AND WILLIAMSON RAILROAD.

I had the pleasure of seeing President STURSS and General LEWIS, the Engineers of the Tarboro' and Williamson Railroad.

I was glad to learn from them that the work upon this road was being rapidly pushed forward. Col. WHITFORD, the agent of the contractors, has already emplaced upwards of two hundred hands for grading, which would rapidly be increased to four hundred. It is believed the entire road will be completed within the year.

It will be thirty two miles long and will run through the richest portions of Edgecombe, Pitt and Martin counties. This road will bring our city in direct connection with the best corn and bacon producing portions of the State and will undoubtedly have a favorable influence upon the trade and prices of these important articles.

ECHOLS.

Tarboro' boasts of three fine schools, each in a flourishing condition. Mrs. W. D. PENDER and Mrs. W. H. JOHNSON preside over one; Rev. THOMAS OWEN and Wife over the second, while Mr. F. WILKINSON has under his charge the Male Academy.

On Monday the Spring examination of the first of these schools terminated with a beautiful operatic tableau by the pupils.

The dense throng in attendance prevented my witnessing the scenes, but could not deprive me of hearing, from without, the very fine singing. The beautiful fairy operetta of *Laila* formed the programme for the evening. The stage was beautifully decorated and arranged, and those more fortunate than myself speak in the highest terms of the little misses who composed the *dramatis personae*. The whole performance reflected credit upon the pupils and their accomplished teachers.

THE SOUTHERNER.

I have the pleasure of meeting quite frequently with my friends, Captains BIGGS and CHARLES, of the *Southerner*. There is no more enterprising paper, or one better edited in the State than the *Southerner*. These gentlemen deserve much credit for their successful labors in this regard, and Captain BIGGS has taken a very high rank in the editorial profession. I have been especially pleased with the dignified and manly rebuke he has given to such editors as are prostituting the press by making it the vehicle of coarse personal jibes, intruding frequently into the family circle,

to search for victims of their puerile and disgusting squibs. I admire, too, his bold and able vindication of principle, his honest consistency and independence. So long as error triumphs over right; so long as oppression and despotism hold authority, and ignorance and crime usurp the places of intelligence and virtue, I do not believe he will sheathe his sword or ask a truce from the enemies of good government and constitutional liberty.

## CALVARY CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD.

As is my usual custom when in Tarboro', I visited Calvary Churchyard. I wish it was in my power to tell our readers one-half of the charms of this lovely place. I am satisfied that there is not another spot of ground on earth of its dimensions more beautiful in its simple loveliness or more attractive in its fragrant ornaments. Splendid magnolias, stately firs, beautiful cedars and mournful willows are growing in rare perfection on every hand, and nestling among their branches, in rich luxuriance, clambering almost to the topmost boughs, roses shed their fragrance upon, and add beauty to, the picture. Shrubs and flowers of every variety and hue are strewn in profusion throughout the grounds.

Almost embowered in this loveliness, the Church is located in the very midst of it, its tall spires pointing in mute eloquence to the Throne of Him to whose service it is dedicated.

It is a model of architectural beauty. The unfinished Baptist Church in Wilmington is almost a counterpart of this, with the difference of size, that being considerably larger. Between the entrance doors, which are located to the right and left of the front, under both porticos, a lovely bed of variegated flowers lend a peculiar fascination to the spot, and seems to invite the visitor to enter the holy temple. I am told that some of these flowers are always in bloom, thus giving a perpetual beauty to the place.

Clinging to the sides of the Church, winding round the spires, trailing upon the buttresses covering the Vestry Room, the ivy is clambering still upward.

It gives a soft and antique appearance to the building.

When it is considered that all this beauty and loveliness and grandeur is the conception and labor of one man, it is truly wonderful.

Rev. JOSEPH B. CRESHINE, D.D., the beloved pastor of Calvary Church, has accomplished this work almost unaided, and the Church itself is the result of his own liberality and that of his generous congregation.

Calvary Church and Churchyard

will long remain a monument of his energy, taste and devotion.

## LIEUTENANT FOREMAN.

Many handsome monuments adorn these grounds, the hand of affection thus contributing to beautify the place. Among

the most noticeable and appropriate monuments is one to the memory of Lieutenant IVEY FOREMAN, who served with credit in both the United States and Confederate States Navies, and died in 1864 upon his twenty-first birthday. A handsome marble pillar, twelve or fifteen feet high, surmounted by a columbian, sword and anchor, marks the resting place of this young officer. I knew him from his early boyhood, and honored him as a dutiful son and a gallant sailor.

## GENERAL PENDER.

Near the Church, surrounded by shrubbery, the spot designated by a pyramid and border of cannon balls, is the grave of Maj. Gen. W. D. PENDER, who fell mortally wounded upon the heights of Gettysburg.

Gallant, skillful, energetic, General PENDER, although the youngest officer of his grade in the Confederate Army, had won a reputation surpassed only by the success and ability of his services.

"This lamented officer," says the noble Confederate Commander-in-Chief in his report of the battle of Gettysburg, "has borne his

share of the burden of this terrible day,

and has nobly deserved the high rank

which he has won in the service of his country.

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